Labor- 1921.

Migration.

Pennsylvania.

A NEW NEGRO MIGRATION

Survey 2/26/21

TWO years after the end of the war which had seen a large movement of colored workers from the South to the industrial centers of the North, a new migration has set in. This time it is not the magnet of higher wages that is drawing these men, with their kin, from one place to another; the scourge of unemployment is driving them. The latest to be employed in the industrial plants, unskilled Negroes have been among the first to be discharged. Here and there, where colored social workers were employed and acted as their spokesmen, the percentage of Negroes discharged was no larger than that of white workers. But those are the exceptional cases. From the mines and mills and manufacturing centers a stream of colored folk began to flow toward the great cities where opportunities for work seemed more varied; and some made passage again to the fields of the South.

What this influx of Negro families means in a large congested city is described in a communication from Charles C. Cooper, of the Kingsley House, Pittsburgh. He says:

> The number of idle colored men and women in any part of the great cities is difficult to estimate; there is no method of computing those who have come into the city after being "laid off" in surrounding territory. During some twelve days in January, 2,100 colored men, who had come from surrounding districts, and none of whom had been working in Pittsburgh, applied at the little Provident Rescue Mission in Pittsburgh for assistance and work. In one week 1,027 applied to the Urban League of this city for work, and 8 received it.
>
> To care for these unfortunate but still cheerful people overtaxed those agencies which in normal times had ably assisted them. The colored churches threw open their doors to feed them. Later, with the assistance of the Association for the Improvement of the Poor, they were housed by the Provident Rescue Mission and the Holy Cross Episcopal Church (colored) and fed by the Grace Presbyterian Church (colored).
>
> With the usual lack of understanding, the police department began to arrest hundreds of these men as vagrant and suspicious persons, and many were sent to the workhouse. Those who had sufficient funds were unable to secure houses on account of the housing situation; the prevailing high rents were made prohibitive on account of the color line.
>
> The situation seems to have been made worse by the inhospitality of some labor unions. These proclaimed that they knew no color line; nevertheless the colored men feel that in their practice they have not met the problem fairly. Some attempt is being made upon their part now to organize their own local unions.

In one large group, housed in the Provident Rescue Mission, the question was asked one night: "Now that you men are out of work, are you going to return to the South?" The answer, quaint and crude, still showed the hope of their race: "Like Hell we are."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Alabama.

Labor – 1921.

Migration

N. Y. C. POST
FEBRUARY 18, 1921

Census Light on the Negro Migration

Alabama lost a larger part of her negro population in the wartime migration than any other State. Bullock County lost one-third its working population of 15,000 negroes. Dallas County lost so many that business men and farmers combined to stem the flood. In three months thousands left from the Mobile region. Birmingham's industries swallowed a good many workers from regions that had suffered through the boll weevil and floods, but the majority continued on past Mason and Dixon's line. The result is shown in the Census Bureau's report just issued on Alabama's negro population. In the decade ending 1910 it increased almost one-tenth,. from 827,000 to 908,000. In the last decade it decreased by about 8,000. A larger actual decrease probably took place in Mississippi and Georgia, with their larger colored populations.

The results in the North have been mirrored in the Census Bureau's steady stream of announcements. Last month it stated that the negroes of St. Louis had increased 58.3 per cent., while the whites had increased 9.4 per cent. The colored population of Pittsburgh has grown by 47.1 per cent., the white population by 8.3 per cent. Indianapolis in 1920 had 59 per cent. more negroes than in 1910. This month it was announced that the negro population of Columbus, O., had risen 73.4 per cent.—from 12,700 to 22,100—and the white population 27.3 per cent. One citizen in eleven in St. Louis and Columbus is a negro, while in Indianapolis the ratio is one in nine. In Milwaukee the negro population has swelled by 128 per cent. Newark's negro population is 80 per cent. more than in 1910.

Business depression and unemployment are temporary factors that may drive many negroes back South. A permanent force pushing them towards their native section is foreign immigration. But we must remember that the census was taken three years after the migration reached flood tide, and that those it counted must by then have regarded themselves as fixtures. Probably 500,000 negroes came North in 1914-1918 and found a real foothold in industry. Industrial captains, union officials, social agencies, and city governments must take note of the census showing.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

General

Labor - 1921.

Migration

NEGRO EXODUS TO NORTH INCREASES

Montgomery Advertiser 12/18/21

In Ten Years Number of Negroes Born in South Who Move North Nearly Doubles

(Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The total number of negroes reported as born in the Southern states and living in the north and west had increased from 440,534 in 1910 to 780,794 in 1920, the census bureau announced today in a special report on negro migration, based on returns of the last census. The southern boundaries of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana; Illinois; Missouri and Kansas were taken as the dividing line between the north and south for the purpose of the report.

Of the 10,381,309 negroes enumerated in the last census, there were 38,575 for whom no state of birth was reported. The 780,794 southern born negroes shown to have migrated to the north or west constituted 8.1 per cent of the total of 9,006,943 negroes born in the southern section. The percentage of this migration for the preceding decade was not shown.

Against this migration from the south to the north and west of the total of 741,791 reported in the last census as born in states of the latter region 47,225 or 6.4 per cent were living in the south. Thus the proportion of southern born negroes who migrated to the north or west according to the report was only about one fourth larger than the proportion of those born in the latter region who migrated to the south.

"While it is impossible to calculate exactly the extent of negro immigration from the south during the decade ended with 1920," the census report said, "the available data indicated that the approximately 400,000 or somewhat more than half the 733,571 survivors of the net negro migration from the south to the north and west prior to January 1, 1920, left the south subsequently to April 15, 1910.

"Although migration to the north and west has not taken place among the far southern negroes to the same extent, relatively to their total numbers as among the negroes in the northern part of the south, there was nevertheless, a pronounced increase in such immigration from south during the past decade."

As examples of the gain the report cited increased in the migration of negroes from southern states to Pennsylvania from 1910 to 1920 as follows:

Georgia, 1.578 to 16,196; South Carolina 2,113 to 11,624; Florida 393 to 5,370. The migration from Alabama to Ohio increased from 781 to 17,588, from Mississippi to Illinois 4,612 to 19,485; Texas to Missouri 1,907 to 4,344.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 13

Labor - 1921.

General.

Migration Movement

THE NEGRO IN THE CENSUS REPORT.

Some interesting light is cast on the shifting Negro population of the country and the problems it offers by the report just made public by the United States sensus bureau.

The recent census shows that while the white population of the country increased 16 per cent from 1910 to 1920, the Negro population grew but 6.5 per cent. However, it is not in the relatively small percentage of increase, but the altered distribution of the Negro that the significance of the report lies. In the south it has increased on an average of a trifle less than 2 per cent. Spread over the entire district embraced in that classification this would reveal an actual decline in many quarters. In the north, however, it is shown to have grown 43.3 per cent and in the west 55.1, nearly tripling the record of the previous decade. In Michigan, while the white population grew approximately 22 per cent during the ten years, the number of Negroes increased 350 per cent.

It is all very well to argue that in the aggregate the total is so small as to mean little; but facts do not bear out this statement. Racial prejudices have had little to do with this migration from the south. Our industrial prosperity was the magnet that led the Negro hosts from the south to the cities and factory towns of the north. Here they were forced to shift for themselves as best they could in a strange environment that generally, through force of circumstances rather than choice on their part, was none too good, and under the press of congestion rapidly became worse.

It requires only a casual survey of the Negro quarters in Detroit to demonstrate that while workers from the south were being encouraged to flock here nothing was being done to properly care for them upon their arrival, and afterward. The shortsightedness of this policy has been made manifest in more than one locality of late. There is a question which every municipality that has ever felt the influence of this influx must eventually face. It will not solve itself through any readjustment that may result from the disillusionment of these newcomers and their return to the sections from which they came, because it is invariably the case that under such conditions the thrifty, regardless of race or nationality, move on to greater opportunity, while those least able to provide for themselves are left as a liability.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH DEC 17

Arkansas.

Labor—1921.

Migration Movement.

EXODUS OF NEGROES CONTINUE FROM THE STATE OF ARKANSAS; TRAIN LOADS LEAVE THE STATE DAILY

Times Plain Dealer 3/19/21

Little Rock, Ark., March 17.—That the signs of spring is the beginning of adrift north can be seen by the train loads of Negroes that are leaving this section for different cities in the north. Each and every through passenger train that leaves this city headed toward the north is carrying large numbers of men and women of the race regardless of the acute situation in other sections.

Georgia

Labor—1921

Migration Movement.

Negro Is Better Off In South Than North, States B. R. Holmes

Thomaston, Ga., May 29.—(Special.)—The negro in the south compared with the negro in the north leads in business, agriculture, commercially and professionally, Rev. R. B. Holmes, president and founder of Holmes institute, Atlanta, declared today before a crowd of 10,000 negroes assembled here to celebrate the signing of the emancipation proclamation.

Delivering the chief address on the program he told his hearers the better class of people of both white and negro races are cooperating and working for the best interest of the people.

"Success in this work will make all sections of the southland a safe place in which our people can live," he said.

Negroes in the United States have accomplished more in sixty years than they have in any other part of the world, the speaker asserted. He stated the negroes in Georgia paid taxes on more than $60,000,000 worth of property last year.

Delegations from Upson county and surrounding counties participated. The emancipation proclamation was read by Carrie B. Sherman. Rev. G. W. Dykes, principal of Thomaston negro schools, was master of ceremonies. Music was furnished by the Thomaston Concert band. Rev. W. R. Mack, of Savannah, made the closing address urging the negroes to educate their children and to become more constructive in race development.

Concluded

5/30/21

DIVISION OF PHYSICAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Labor — 1921.

Illinois

Migration Movement.

CHICAGO ILL TRIBUNE
MARCH 13. 1921

WHY NEGROES COME NORTH.

Chicago, March 10.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The suggestion of Observer in Sunday's TRIBUNE, that colored men from the south out of work in the north should go back to their old employers, prompts the counter suggestion that southern employers drove these colored men from their plantation homes by enforcing peonage, paying starvation wages, and denying to them the rights which are safeguarded to workingmen everywhere in the north. The white employer who told Observer how well they would treat their colored brethren if they came back did not tell him what made them leave.

The Negro loves the "sunny south," its traditions, its "best people," its cotton fields, its "sugar cane and corn," but lynchings, burnings, kuklux klans, starvation wages, and labor contracts which provide prison penalties built the "black man's burden" and turned the flower of hope into ashes of despair. Hence the exodus.

The Negro exiled from his southern home will suffer hardship in the none too friendly north, but he finds here no peonage, no kuklux klans, lynchings rarely, no tissue ballots, no Jim Crow cars, no prison labor contracts. The north winds sting, and sometimes the colored man's pork chops are uncomfortably far apart, but, shivering and hungry, he has appealing consolation in the thought that in the north he has a "white man's chance," and he is willing to labor and to wait.

F. L. BARNETT.

Chicago Defender 4/9/21.

FACTS ON UNEMPLOYMENT

Members and friends of the Chicago Urban League, 3032 Wabash avenue, have launched upon a vigorous campaign to get $10,000 from our people. Elaborate and far-reaching plans are already in operation. A meeting was held Wednesday night, March 30, at the Community Center, 3201 Wabash avenue, at which time talks were made regarding the unemployment situation here. A campaign slogan was originated: "If you are up—help us; if you are down—let us help you."

Fifteen thousand men and women of our Race are out of employment in Chicago today.

One thousand are homeless—sleeping in police stations, pool rooms, hallways, and other uncomfortable places.

Three hundred men and women apply at the league offices each day for work.

Not more than 10 are able to obtain it. The majority must be sent to free meals and free beds.

Relief

One hundred and fifty men are given free shelter each night.

Three hundred meals are now given free each day.

Seventeen thousand, two hundred and sixty-one meals have been served since the first of January.

Six thousand four hundred and seventy-three have been given shelter since the first of January.

The Urban League, churches and social agencies have done this work. What have you done to help it along?

The Urban League has been the clearing house and is spending more than $100 a week to carry it on. The league called the other agencies into conference, secured donations of food, the loan of cots and gifts of money. It has turned over a large part of its office force and a good deal of its building space to the work for the unemployed.

Join the league now and help make this and other good work possible.

Chicago Urban League.

Chicago Defender 4/9/21

The migration of our people to Chicago has greatly abated during the last few weeks of the unemployment deadlock. The Chicago Urban League reports a continued dearth of jobs and a gradually increasing line of unemployed men and women. The very serious results which might be expected to follow the almost hopeless wandering about of hungry and moneyless men is being largerly averted by the efforts of this organization co-operating with the churches, institutions and public-spirited men who are contributing in almost unprecedented numbers to the relief of these unfortunate men.

Since January 1, 1921, it has provided 27,508 meals for men without work and money and 11,314 persons with temporary shelter. The cold weather brought added embarrassments. Five hundred persons have received clothing sent through the Civic League to churches for distribution. In April 15,088 persons were given some form of relief; 4,841 were given shelter and 10,247 free meals were served.

The seriousness of the actual job shortage is indicated in the records for the month of April, which shows that 6,490 men and 1,901 women aplied for work or assistance in securing work, while only 291 jobs were available. The industrial department of this organization is exhausting every possibility to locate even temporary positions by which the men and women who apply asking only an opportunity for work may be served. Incidentally, it might be remarked that the general industries of the city have decreased the number of their employes approximately 50 per cent over last year. Although unemployment has not been confined to our workmen, it is significant that practically all the relief work has been financed by churches and ladies' charity clubs who have contributed money, shelter and clothing.

The splendid co-operation of the churches with the Urban League is shown in the following services rendered by churches and the Y. M. C. A.: During the month of April, 5,397 free meals have been served at Quinn Chapel; 2,514 at the Morning Star Baptist church; 1,946 at Trinity M. E. church; 214 at Grant A. M. E. church, and 173 at the Y. M. C. A.

It is expected that the families of unemployed men should feel the embarrassment occasioned by the absence of income of the principal wage earner. The Urban League maintains a department distinct from its industrial department which attempts to adjust and provide relief so far as its facilities go for families. One hundred and thirty such families have been successfully helped. During the recent drive for funds the Chicagoans gave a very gratifying response to the appeals of this organization for funds to carry on its work. One of the signal contributions was that of $1,222.85 turned over by a group of business men from a ball and cake walk held at the Eighth Regiment armory.

YET WE SIGH NOT

Chicago Defender 4/30/21

NOTWITHSTANDING THE FACT that in a few Northern cities that were particularly congested racial clashes occurred, migration has proven to be the most potent factor in breaking down prejudice. The necessities of the late war brought it forcibly to the mind of the large Northern employer that in the South lay a whole heard of able bodied men that might prove valuable assets. And inasmuch as the Southern employers and the citizenry en masse constantly complained that the black man's room was more desired than his company, these said Northern employers who were used to taking long chances, sent their agents scouring for workmen, with the result that thousands found their way out of the cotton fields into Northern industrial plants.

THEY MADE GOOD, as every employer will admit. The lie that had preceded them that they were a worthless, shiftless sort was nailed. They made friends and friends are only made by contact one with the other. It has been our misfortune to be packed almost solidly in a given space, surrounded by none too friendly people. When the migration reached such alarming proportions as it did consternation struck the camp of the Southerner. The wail went up, "You are stealing our labor and taking the very bread out of our mouths." Laws were enacted, threats were made and actual punishment meted out to employment agents, but to no avail.

NOW COMES the baby act, and "I told you so" is hurled at the North, with or without provocation. The Gadsden, Ala. (wherever that is), Chamber of Commerce claims to have received a letter from the Nebraska State Chamber of Commerce asking them to take back the migrators, explaining "that the Negroes do not fit into the life of that state and are not wanted there." Of course all Gadsden has to do is to say, send them on, and every "objectionable" in Nebraska will give up his business, break up his home and move bag and baggage back to this paradise—oh, what a glorious reception would there await them.

IF WE LISTENED to some people we would make arrangements immediately to vacate the entire Western hemisphere, realizing that "we do not fit into the life—and are not wanted." But, unfortunately, we are a stubborn lot and have it firmly fixed in our minds that if there is any moving to be done the other fellow will have it to do, for if America is for Americans, that truly means it is for us, every section of it. Gadsden may have a few "murder farms" for aught we know, calling for more victims. The South need have no fear of our returning so long as conditions remain as they are.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Labor—1921

Migration Movement.

Kentucky

Migration of Colored Workers

Survey 3/26/21

THE general fluctuation of colored workers which has been taking place from north to south seems especially to have struck Louisville, Ky. The number of homeless Negroes in that city began to increase last December, augmented by the infiltration of large numbers of men from cities farther north who had been laid off during the autumn and were endeavoring to reach their own original homes farther south. As one result, the workhouse has filled up with a large population of Negroes who had apparently been, until recently, active workmen. Since there has never been any provision in Louisville to care for colored homeless men, the only refuge for this migrating group has been the city workhouse under sentence of ninety days for vagrancy.

Although every effort was made by the state Employment Bureau and the local branch of the Urban League to find jobs, it was without avail. Finally the matter was referred to the Community Council by the Urban League since the latter felt that the presence of a large number of homeless, jobless men could only spell trouble. The utter injustice of the lack of provision on the part of the community was also glaringly apparent.

A meeting of the representatives of a number of organizations was called and the following plan worked out as a piece of emergent community cooperation: The basement of the Y. M. C. A., having an adequate space with toilet facilities, was secured; thirty beds with bedding were loaned by the Associated Charities; blankets were provided by the Salvation Army Industrial Home; and the matter of securing funds to defray the expenses of a night man and for breakfasts for the men was pledged by the Urban League and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The director of the Board of Public Safety promised the cooperation of the police in referring homeless men to the "Y" instead of to the workhouse, while the Associated Charities agreed to see that every man who actually could be taken care of in another community would be given the necessary transportation, the city promising to assist in defraying this item of expense. The state Employment Bureau and the Urban League agreed to renew their efforts in finding more jobs. The question of a permanent home will probably be considered at a later date.

Executive Secretary,
The Community Council, Louisville, Ky.

R. A. HOYER.

CHICAGO ILL NEWS
APRIL 8, 1921

COLORED MIGRANTS IN LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, Ky., is among the American cities notably affected by the migration of the colored workers. The number of homeless negroes in that city began to increase last December, augmented by the infiltration of large numbers of men from cities farther north who had been laid off during the autumn and were endeavoring to reach their own original homes farther south. As one result, the workhouse has filled up with a large population of negroes who had apparently been, until recently, active workmen. Since there has never been any provision in Louisville to care for colored homeless men, the only refuge for this migrating group has been the city workhouse under sentence of ninety days for vagrancy.

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WOMEN OF LEISURE AS NURSES.

With the hospitals of New York city undermanned 40 per cent, women of leisure are volunteering to fill the gaps in the ranks of nurses. Two hundred have been organized so far by the New York county chapter of the American Red Cross and are giving regular service in fifteen of the largest city hospitals. By taking over such tasks as washing and dressing patients, wheeling them to and from the operating room, making beds, helping to prepare meals, taking the histories of new patients and keeping the physicians' daily reports, they are releasing a large number of nurses for more difficult duties. A number who took courses in home nursing during the war are giving regular service in the wards.

TO RELIEVE THE HOUSE SHORTAGE.

Another bill to relieve the housing shortage in New York city has been introduced by Assemblyman Frederick L. Hackenburg. It permits the city to appropriate $20,000,000 for the purchase or lease of condemned tenements and their alteration and stipulates that the rent charged for the reconstructed dwellings must not show a profit exceeding 12 per cent of the investment. Recent investigations have shown that wholesale reconstruction of such property does not pay; and there is little likelihood of such a bill's passing or, if it should pass, that the city will make this present to owners of dwellings no longer fit for occupation.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Labor – 1921.

Migration Movement

Michigan

PLANS TO PUT NEGRO ON FARM

Labor Department Official Working to Aid Migrant Colored Man

DETROIT MICH. NEWS
JUNE 12, 1921

To save the migrant Negro workman, drawn North by high wages during the war, and make him able to fill a place in the country's economic life is the purpose of Dr. William Jennifer, Washington, in arousing interest in a plan to aid Negroes to purchase farms and buy equipment. Dr. Jennifer was connected with the U. S. Department of Labor for 20 years. During the World War he was supervisor for this district of Negro Economics in the U. S. Employment Service, Department of Labor.

His project has been presented to the Department of Public Welfare and to social service agencies of Detroit for their consideration. Harry L. Lurie, Director of Social Service of the Department of Public Welfare, says that the plan would aid Negro unemployment now and would tend to stabilize a good element of Negro population.

JENNIFER SUGGESTS PLAN.

Dr. Jennifer suggests that the state, under a plan similar to the California land settlement of 1918, arrange for the sale of unused Michigan land and other ground as well, to bona fide settlers and finance their start. A supervisor would give his full time. Through Grange lodges, boards of commerce, officials of the State Farm Bureau and private owners, the supervisor could get in touch with market conditions, land available and its need for development.

The Negro is on the whole inclined to an agricultural life, Dr. Jennifer believes, and would welcome the opportunity to establish himself on farms. Under the plan used in California, public lands and tracts purchased from owners, were divided into tracts of a few acres each but large enough to support a family.

START IN TRUCK FARMING.

The start could be made in truck farming near the larger centers of distribution, he says. Its organization and working out would take a long time.

"Negro labor has never been stabilized north of the Mason and Dixon line," Dr. Jennifer says. "And it will not be until its base is environed by the wholesome influence of agricultural life." The migratory tendency of the Negro has done much to destroy his value as an economic force. And if the necessity of migration, caused by changing labor markets, is removed the Negro will settle down and become a stable factor of the population, it is pointed out.

7,754,161 ACRES IMPROVED.

Of a land area of 36,727,200 acres the state has 7,754,161 acres improved, unimproved land under drainage 360,763 acres and timbered and cut-over land is 1,663,345 acres.

PLAN EXCLUDES SPECULATORS.

The California plan was drafted to exclude speculators and admit only those who showed indications of becoming real farmers. The farmer there got a farm, fenced and equipped with buildings. There were easy arrangements to obtain live stock and farming implements. He met a yearly payment of 5 per cent of the cost of the land improvements, with an additional percentage sufficient to retire the debt on live stock in five years, on improvments in 20 years and on the land in 40 years. An expert in agriculture was engaged to help in plans and to give advice.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 13

Labor—1921.

Migration Movement.

WEST IS WORRIED BY NEGRO PROBLEM

Constitution 3/21/21

Ask Georgia Help to Relieve Conditions of Unemployment.

Dublin, Ga., March 20.—(Special.) An expression has come to Dublin from the west that it does not know how to handle the negro problem which has been forced upon it by the exodus of southern negroes to mills and factories in the west and north. Evidently these sections want the south to take back its negroes, and take them back quickly. This information came in a letter to the secretary of the chamber of commerce at Dublin a few days ago, and contains some very interesting statements. It follows:

"Omaha, Neb., March 15, 1921.—Mr. N. G. Bartlett, Secretary Chamber Commerce, Dublin, Ga.—Dear Mr. Bartlett: We are writing you for advice and information. In these days of unemployment the situation in many of our northern cities is being complicated by the influx of southern negroes. They are unable to find employment; they do not mix well with negro natives of the north or of long residence here.

"In your opinion, can anything be done in your state to stop this movement, and should it be done, and how?

"Any assistance that you can give us in arriving at a clear conception of the situation will be appreciated. Cordially yours,

"HARRY E. MOSS,
"General Secretary Nebraska Chamber of Commerce."

NEGRO INFLUX CAUSE OF CONCERN IN NORTH

Letter to Black States Matter Serious Because of Unemployment

Montgomery Advertiser 3/24/21

Negro imigration is uoarsing concern in nortern cities, especially since the present era of depresion and unemployment began. At any rate, a letter received by the local Chamber of Commerce from the Chamber of Commerce of Nebraska would indicate this.

The Nebraska organization writes that the influx of southern negroes is proving a serious proposition, as they cannot obtain employment, and "do not mix well" to use the words of the letter, with native northern negroes, or those who have lived in the North for some time. The local Chamber of Commerce is requested to advise the Nebraska body as to whether there is any means of stopping emigration of negroes from this state to the North.

In reply, secretary Wiliam F. Black has written the Nebraska Chamber of Commerce to the effect that the migration of negroes north began originally largely as a result of the efforts of labor agents who painted glowing pictures of the possibilities, business and social, in the North. As for a means of stopping the movement, Mr. Black admits that it is beyond him, and calls attention to the fact that the Northerners are only getting what they asked for.

VALDOSTA GA. TIMES
MARCH 21, 1921

NEBRASKA WANTS TO GET RID OF NEGROES

Letter From State Secretary Says They Are Suffering and in Need of Help

That there are a great many negroes from the South in the North and West without employment and who are becoming a burden to the communities where they are living, is shown by the following letter to former Secretary W. E. French of the Chamber of Commerce, the letter having been turned over to the present Secretary, J. M. Ashley:

"Der Mr. French:

"We are writing you for advice and information. In these days of unemployment the situation in many of our Northern cities is being complicated by the influx of Southern negroes. They are unable to find employment; they do not mix well with negroes, natives of the North or of long residence here.

"In your opinion can anything be done in your state to stop this movement and should it be done, and how?

"Will the South need this labor when normal conditions return, or do they need it now?

"Any assistance you can give us in arriving at a clear conception of the situation will be appreciated.

"Cordially yours,

"HARRY E. MOSS,

"General Secretary, Nebraska Chamber of Commerce."

The letter of the general secretary of the Nebraska Chamber of Commerce will be answered, but it is doubtful if anything definite can be done to help out the situation of which he complains. The people of Valdosta have not stood in the way of any negro going North who wants to do so, and there is no disposition to bring them back from the North. The negro problem ought to be a nation wide affair, and the people here are perfectly satisfied for the folks in the North and West who have had so much to say regarding the way negroes are treated in the South, to take up the problem and handle it for themselves.

There are increasing evidences that the North and West are groaning under the situation since the unusual demands for labor caused by the war are holding up.

Nebraska.

NEBRASKA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND ITS APPEAL TO THE SOUTH RESPECTING THE NEGRO

Birmingham Reporter 4/2/21

Newspaper press dispatches and editorial opinions in a number of the white papers are to the effect that the Negroes in Nebraska are in dire distress and have become a serious burden to the citizens of that state. The State Chamber of Commerce of Nebraska has asked a local chamber of this State whether or not the Negroes would be accepted in Alabama and requests a method to get rid of them. It is made plain that the Negroes from the South do not fit satisfactorily into the programs of other sections, and especially the North and Northwest. Some of the editorials are vigorous in their effort to expose the condition and call these Negro pilgrims who are sojourning in Nebraska, undesirable immigrants.

This is a rather plighty disposition on the part of the Nebraska Chamber, as well as an unkind spirit on the part of some of our publications who know too well the struggles of the Negro, his opportunities, his advantages and disadvantages in every section of America. Regardless of how humble the Negro be, his limitations and lack of power, as long as he abides within the law he is a free American citizen and is entitled to the protection of lawful agencies, courts and law-abiding citizens, and there is no chamber of commerce, North or South, that can or should dictate as to where he should locate and when he should move, as long as he does not violate any law. An act to the contrary on the part of the Chamber of Commerce is nothing more nor less than one of intimidation and a disregard for the laws and the democratic spirit of the American people. Certainly a Chamber of Commerce should seek as far as practical and lawful, occupation for all of its people whether in or out of the State, but this effort should not be fraught with the spirit of force or the traffic of human beings as was practiced in this country fifty-five years ago.

It is remarked by one of our leading dailies that the Negro sought in this effort of his exodus to the North social and political equality. It is further stated that Nebraska is rather kind to the Negro while certain other places have put on a campaign of riotous action and jailed them, killed them and run them out of town by force. New York, Springfield, Ill., East St. Louis, Ill., Chicago, Washington, D. C., and Cleveland, Ohio, are among some of the places cited. None of these outbreaks were brought on because of the Negro's seeking social equality or political equality, and we dare say that all of the publishers in America are clear on this point. These riots were brought on by labor organizations seeking to bar the Negro from work, and reports are to the effect that they were largely brought on by Southern whites who had also emigrated to the North and were determined that the Negro should not work and receive the same wage as the white man for the same work done. In these cases as in many others, the whites were always the aggressors and the Negro simply defended himself, which is a God-given right.

Social and political equality is not in the minds of the thoughtful Negro, but social and political justice is what the Negro is asking for and what he is contending for, and we doubt that the ignorant and primitive-mannered Negro has ever had a thought, one way or the other respecting social or political equality, but in his breast and in his head linger long and steady the feeling and desire for justice and fair play.

Regarding the Negro not fitting into Northern society or Northern customs, this is not denied, and is not a charge against the Negro; it is rather complimentary if he sticks steadily to his Southern training, which has been largely given by white people. The habits and customs of the whites South are far different to the habits and customs of the whites North and we doubt that the laboring element of the whites South would fit into the program of the North any better than the common laboring element of the blacks of the South.

It is evident that the Chamber of Commerce of Nebraska has the wrong idea of the power of the South to control the going and coming of the blacks of the South. The organization no doubt has been reading the Georgia peonage system, where they have murdered outright eleven Negroes and two men have been arrested. Thess Negroes were murdered because the white man who had charge of them was led to believe that his method of handling the Negro would be exposed to federal authority.

(over)

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 13

(From Over)

There is a mistaken idea as to how the Negro should be controlled, who has a right to say where he should go and where he should stay. The idea of freedom is the guiding star of the American people. Suppose the Chamber of Commerce of Alabama should say the Negro is welcome to Alabama, as it naturally would, and the Negro decided he wouldn't come to Alabama. He certainly would be in his rights and as long as he was law-abiding he would remain in Nebraska under the protection of the American laws. And this is the way all humanity should be governed and directed, and not burlesqued, intimidated, coerced and unlawfully directed in any manner.

There is far too much effort to exploit, intimidate, cheapen and disregard the standing and service of the black people in America. There is too much effort to treat them as children and disregard their standing as men and citizens. The Negro is an American man and as such being the humbler group of all America, needs the guiding hand of the higher strata and the strong hand of the law in his defense.

It must be awfully expensive to the conscience of some of our Americans when they realize just the subjections they have put the Negro to and the chattel manner in which he is handled. The black man is no more chattel or auction block property as of years ago to be sold here and there to the highest bidder. And such a chain of ideas and dispositions should be discouraged by our highly-respected press and not gloated over as a proof of some disposition taken by certain elements in some sections.

One of our leading dailies says the South has no objection to the Negroes coming back. Why such an expression is so broadly made is certainly worthy of consideration. There are a great number of Negroes in the South and a large number of white people whom we say would be opposed to Negroes returning South to any large degree. We opposed their leaving as they did; we oppose a wholesale exodus of Negroes to any section. We are opposed to a wholesale exodus of any people to any one section, and if Negroes are a burden to one section we should not sanction the disposition to place that burden on another; but as a matter of fact, the Negro is no burden to any section no more than the poorer people of any other race would be a burden to that section. He is a part of the great family of the American people, but happens to represent an humbler group, not a less important group, for his station is as necessary as the doctor, banker, lawyer or business man, and but for his poverty he would represent an equal equation in the American family.

We repeat, we have always opposed the wholesale exodus of Negroes to any section, and we oppose with equal vigor a wholesale return. It will not be good for any of us if such a practice is started. We want that the Negro be protected anywhere and that the law of the land will offer him no greater protection in one section than in another. We believe that the American Negro, only a half century from the slave chains, is as ready and willing to abide by and within the American laws as any man in the Nation. Certainly he will not be more guilty of malicious violations of that law. Such discussions as to what should be done with the Negro, except it be along the lines of civil and human procedure, will get us nowhere. It leads to a lack of respect and confidence and breeds an indifferent spirit in the breast of the black man for the County, State and Nation. Let the powers give us examples of justice, fair play and respect for the law. Make the law a practical instrument and let it govern all the people alike.

Rebelious labor elements are going to make it miserable for the Negro for a long time to come. And this is without respect to section. The srong forces of the white race, should see to it that the Negro has every protection and encouraged when he is law-abiding. The rehearsal of the various riots in the North by our daily papers and the South as well will do us no good, and the papers would do well to let them rest where they are. The storm of war has passed over, we would progress if we be more considerate and commonsnse in our views, emphasizing the weaknesses of individuals and races only when it tends to build, make a better individual and race looking forward always for a greater America.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 13

Labor – 1921.

New York.

Migration Movement.

NEGROES HARDEST HIT BY DEARTH OF WORK

N. Y. C. ILLUSTRATED NEWS
MARCH 7, 1921

Thousands in New York Feel Pinch of Need

By INDUSTRIALIST.

Thousands of negro men and women who left their plantation homes in the South to find higher wages in New York, when common labor was being paid premium prices, now are out of work here. The fact presents one of the most serious problems confronting employment bureau officials of the State Industrial Commission, Salvation Army and other welfare institutions.

In the negro communities of Harlem, the Bronx and other parts of the city there are entire families whose food allowance would be considered insufficient for one person in normal times. Women are reported to be going days without food. Negro men are riding all night on the subways in lieu of other shelter.

NEW YORK LEADS.

The influx of these residents, which, according to statistics just published, give to New York the largest colored population of any city of the United States, started particularly in 1917. Common laborers were being withdrawn from industry for the army. In addition to the offers of wages, which were to be higher than any they had received before, New York promised to be a "land of salvation," where the colored man would receive treatment unheard of in the South.

JOBS ARE SCARCE.

At the colored branch of the State Employment Bureau, 184 West 135th street, there are three to ten applicants for every job at present, whereas a year ago there were two jobs for every one who applied, according to Prince L. Edwards, superintendent.

Many employers who hired negroes when help was scarce have since adopted a policy of having only white laborers.

BROOKLYN N Y EAGLE
APRIL 16. 1921

MANY NEGROES SEEKING WORK IN NASSAU, REPORT

Mineola, L. I., April 16—Samuel S. Board, in charge of the Nassau and Suffolk Free Employment Service, reports a heavy influx of colored help. He regards this as the only solution to a condition which has been degenerating for some time. He says that wages have dropped among the help nearly 40 percent and it is now impossible to get help to work at low pay. The inquiries at his office in the Scudder-Payne building produce no results as the men have gone to the cities or elsewhere and are taking up other lines than farm or estate work.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 17

Labor-

Migration Movement.

General.

BLACK BELT COUNTIES.

In answer to the recent question of The Advertiser, as to why Dallas county gained population and Montgomery county lost in the last decade, although the city of Montgomery showed a substantial increase, the Selma Times-Journal offers the following explanation:

The explanation is probably found in the fact that Dallas county has been for many years unwelcome territory for the labor agent. During the war and after, the enticers of labor were made to give this section a "wide berth," and in order that this pernicious individual might be watched the Selma Chamber of Commerce kept the local officials on the alert looking after him. One or two labor agents were arrested and given fines that left distinct impressions on their expense accounts, and they learned when they would strike the Dallas county line to make a wide detour. This may explain in part the greater loss in population shown by Montgomery county, over Dallas, aside from the other very obvious explanation that Dallas is known as Nature's masterpiece among counties and always wins on merit.

Well, Dallas is a good county. But watch Montgomery county regain what it has lost. Montgomery is going out after more people —more people who can own and operate farm lands ,people who will appreciate the soil, the climate, the roads and the schools that abound in this county.

This whole Black Belt country must be rejuvenated. It deserves to receive as citizens those men who are looking for a good soil in large quantities at reasonable prices. There are thousands of men who are in position to capitalize the misfortunes of the Black Belt which followed its folly in clinging too long to one-cropism. There is no better cotton country east of the Mississippi than the Black Belt of Alabama. The boll weevil has seriously crippled the cotton industry in this section, but it has not spelled the ruin of the country. The Black Belt is as well adapted to livestock growing and dairying as it was to cotton. It can never again grow cotton on the old scale; but it can grow livestock and produce milk and butter and diversified field crops with sufficient economy to more than make good the losses from cotton. And to do that is the immediate problem of the Black Belt.

Here is one of the choice spots of the earth, favored in climate, soil, society and modern conveniences. It is inconceivable that in the future men with an eye to these things should not single out the Black Belt for special investigation.

Negroes Are Coming Back to Dixie"

Atlanta Constitution.

Editor Constitution: Among all the news of falling values, burning gins, closing warehouses and starvation prices for cotton, peanuts and tobacco, one item has escaped the newspapers, though not the observation of most inhabitants of towns and country districts in the south. 1-31-21

The tide of negro labor that flowed in great waves of migration to northern mills and factories, is ebbing southward again.

The farmer who bid high for wood-cutters three months ago, and found no takers, is overwhelmed today with applicants. Black boys who went north to earn fabulous wages in the moulds and blast furnaces of northern mills in 1916, have come home empty-handed men, begging to swing the long forgotten ax in our wood clearings, for a fourth of their former wages, and pleading for a chance on the farms.

Agitation for equal rights, condemnation of segregation, talk of race discrimination, have not prevented the souhern negro from coming home in sickness, to recover or die, where he is loved and helped alike by white and black neighbors, and in hard times also familiar black faces reappear in our midst.

Booker T. Washington once said of he south: "Everywhere I went I found one white man who believed implicitly in one negro, and one negro who believed implicitly in one white man; and so it goes throughout the south."

The trite statement that the north believes in the negro as a race, and condemns him as an individual, while the south believes in him as an individual and condemns him as a race, will apply to the south with less force today than a decade ago. Yet one by one, those colored individuals who said in 1916, "We's good an' gone," and whom many thoughtful white folks considered gone for good, are at our doors again.

While northern factories are shutting down, or turning off their thousands of negro workers, sought so eagerly in 1916 and 1917, more thousands of hard-hit southern farmers are carrying still more thousands of helpless and indebted negro tenants; but even the most casual observer of southern custom cannot doubt that room will be made—somehow—at the south for those returning hordes of hungry black folk who once were used for a profit at the north, and turned adrift at the first sign of hard times.

Since the passing north of that tidal wave of black labor which is now ebbing back, a southern governor has halted lynchers with rifle shot and bayonet. Another has stamped out lynching in Tennessee, and thousands of thoughtful southerners are united in the effort to preserve law and order.

Millions have been added to the funds for country and city schools, and the state and higher institutions for negroes at the south, within the past five years. The county training schools for colored children of the country districts have increased from a score in 1916, to more than a hundred today. Large and well equipped negro high schools have been built in several southern cities since 1916. In other southern cities model housing communities of colored laborers and mechanics have sprung up, and large manufacturing plants at the south have established neat homes, good schools and playgrounds for their colored workers.

The hundreds of thousands of returning colored laborers may seem a heavy burden to our planters, mill owners and manufacturers in the present hard times, but this heavy liability of today will prove the golden asset of tomorrow, if southern communities continue not only their custom of kindness to individuals, but speed up the program for better schools, improved housing conditions in city and country, full protection of the law and rights of citizenship for our colored neighbors.

Race integrity must be assured, not for one race, but for both; but equally necessary is a determination to secure for the negro justice, sympathy and co-operation in the attainment of his legitimate desire for betterment, if we will avoid another mighty migration of our colored labor and retard the prosperity of our section, when the north bids high again for those black folk with whom we now share our poverty.

SYDNEY D. FRISSELLE.

CENTENARY PLEDGES TO THE NEGRO

1/20/21 Southwestern Christian Advocate

Before the tremendous movemnet of colored people to the North had assumed formidable proportions, the Surveys provided for 83 new churches, social centers and schools of all sorts, each one estimated to cost a certain sum, of which the Centenary was to provide $1,057,000, and the Negroes out of their poverty were to match this with $655,000. Men and women preachers and teachers and workers of various kinds called for another total—all worked out in session after session with the experienced leaders of our colored work—of $219,350 from Centenary funds, and larger sums from the churches and schools which these workers are to set on their feet in a self-support in nearly all cases within the five-year period. The flood of black folk which has inundated whole sections of the North since these estimates were made make the figures hopelessly inadequate to the tasks imposed upon our own Church. But at least we cannot default on one dollar of these promises and still keep faith either with God or man. Centenuary subscriptions are debts. They must be paid.

NEGRO EXODUS FROM CITY REACHES CREST

Montgomery Advertiser

Movement to Industrial Centers of North Seems to Have Ceased

1/16/21

The movement of negroes from Montgomery to northern industrial centers has practically ceased, according to officials at the Union depot. The two labor agencies which during the summer were shipping colored labor away in wholesale consignments have closed down and very few individuals are reported as leaving this section to stay.

The negro exodus, like the high prices of nearly all commodities, including labor reached its peak in the middle of last summer, when special coaches and trains were used to carry those who were leaving the Black Belt farms for the factories, mines and construction work of the north. The general "deflation" which began a few months ago and the growing preponderance of men over jobs, has caused the movement to come to a standstill. Very few negroes are reported as returning from the North to Montgomery the movement both ways having practically ceased, according to reports.

GALVESTON TEXAS TRIBUNE
FEBRUARY 22, 1921

NEGROES MIGRATE TO NORTH.

Conflicting Reasons Given for Exodus of Nearly One-Half Million.

(From the New York Times).

Recent estimates place the number of negroes who have left the Southern states in the last three years at 490,000. This has resulted in a slowing up of production of sugar, rice and cotton, as well as corn, potatoes and other field crops, and has led to much speculation as to the underlying causes. There are two distinct lines of opinion advanced—that of Southern whites and that of the negroes themselves.

The whites contend that there are three reasons:

1. The negroes during the war came to know more of the North and of the fact that it could be reached easily by rail at a moderate price.
2. Camps for negro soldiers during the war were mostly in the North.
3. Northern Republican politicians have stimulated and made easy this migration, knowing that they could easily control the negro vote, which in a center like Chicago now amounts to fifty thousand, and might well swing an election.

Negro leaders, some of whom have been endeavoring to check the movement to the North, assert that the real reasons are much different. They attribute it to these causes:

1. Denial of the right to vote, although compelled to pay taxes.
2. Inability to obtain justice in the courts of city, parish or state, often ending in lynching.
3. Lack of educational facilities, even the most rudimentary, for themselves and their children.
4. Higher wages in the North and opportunities for improvement of working conditions and social life.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 13

SHAMOKIN PA DISPATCH
JANUARY 11, 1921

WHY NEGROES MIGRATE NORTHWARD

Recent statistics show that the two cities in the country with the largest negro populations are New York and Chicago, with Baltimore and Washington next. New Orleans is the only really southern city approaching these, and New Orleans is losing its negroes at a rapid rate.

In Louisiana two sets of explanations are offered for the northward migration of southern colored workers, and the trend to Chicago in particular.

Louisiana whites say that the fact that many railroads in their section run directly to Chicago makes it comparatively easy for the negroes from that state to reach the Illinois metropolis; that the camp for southern negro men during the war was located near Chicago, and that Chicago politicians have stimulated and made this migration as easy as possible in the hope that they could gain an easily controlled negro vote.

Louisianna negroes give quite different reasons. Their leaders say that the migration is due chiefly to practical denial of the right to vote, although they are compelled to pay taxes; to inability to get justice in the courts of city, parish or state; and to lack of educational facilities, even of rudimentary character, for their children.

There is probably truth in both explanations, but there is much food for serious thought in the second group. Many negroes who have gone to the north from the south have found the apparent equality they achieved there far less comfortable than the apparent inequalities of the south. They have found frequent injustitce and contempt toward themselves, as well as abominable living conditions.

The turning of so many negroes to the northern cities ought to accomplish some good. It makes the whole race question national rather than sectional. It enables north and south to get a clearer view of each other's attitude and reasons for it. All groups concerned need to learn that justice and tolerance, mixed with more human kindliness, will have to replace bitter prejudice and discrimination, if any solution of this problem is ever to be reached.

MAKE THE SOUTH SAFE

Herald-Commonwealth 4/8/21

Six years ago the South was gravely disturbed by the emigration of Negro workingmen to the North and Middle West where the defection of local labor to growing war industries had created a demand for unskilled workers at wages that the South was not at that time prepared to pay. The hegira of 1914-15 was easily explained. The ancient atachment of the Negro for the South was not all sentiment. Much of it was due to the Negro's natural timidity—his unwillingness to leave haunts he knew well for pastures of which he knew little. His low educational average and his poor information concerning other sections of the country, made for insularity and enertia. With the growth of Negro schools and colleges and with the development of an alert Negro press, the provincial quality of the Southern Negro gave way to a growing curiosity concerning other sections and other cities. he change in outlook was well under way when the war came. It became an easy matter in these circumstances for labor agents to mobilize whole regiments of workingmen and whisk them across State boundaries.

The pertinent point is that Negro workingmen are departing from the South—that if the movement is marked when labor conditions in the North and West are unfavorable, it may be expected to become still more marked when the unfavorable employment situation is corrected. It is worth seriously examining an economic movement that threaten if permited to go unchecked, seriou ly to nenude the labor resources c the South and to embarass it whe the business pendulum swings back to prosperity and production.

A practical suggestion in the study of this problem is offered in communication to the Virginia-Pilot from J. H. Snelling, of this city. As a first step towards checking the Northern movement of Southern Negroes, he suggests:

"Make the South safe for the Negro.

"Endeavor to find out from the Negroes that have left for Northern cities, or that have reached there, from what localities they come and for what cause.

"If any of these Negroes are from such localities as are constantly lynching them, of Ku Klux Klanning them, make an endeavor to punish the people in said localities for such lawlessness. MBy "endeavor" is meant an "honest to goodness" endeavor that will bear fruit."

Instead of wondering smugly why workmen are leaving the South for sections where economic conditions are no better; it would be profitable to ascertain if conditions in the Southern communities from which they are departing need correcting.

One has onl to scan the news dispatches of the past two months to arrive at the suspicion that at the bottom of some of this emigration is a ghasly succession of lynchings that makes a mockery of justice.

The South has need of the respectable Negro and the latter has need of the South, but it must be a South purged of burnings at the stake, peonage and mob murder. There must be a ruthless stamping out of the shameful and criminal practice of seizing a black man accused of a crime, and doing away with his life before he is found guilty in a court of justice—Norfolk Virginia-Pilot.

POTTSTOWN PA NEWS
APRIL 14 1921

During a visit to West Chester, William R. Conners, executive secretary of the Negro Welfare Association, Cleveland, Ohio, was speaking about the migration of the negro from the South, and he traced the lines of travel, giving reasonns and problems that some possible solutions.

Research has been made through the South, he says, for the letters which were written home by wanderers who had come North in search of wealth and adventure. These letters, on being read by the investigating committees, proved highly colored in their imagry of northern life. One man said:

"It is just beautiful here. I have more money than ever before in my life. I can sit on any seat I please in the trolley cars, and I can walk and stand on any street in town."

When a letter like this arrived, it stirred the more conservative members of the family, and perhaps a son of steady habits would venture North, writing in turn the same sort of letters. Then a family council would be held. The parents would realize that they had no financial outlook in the South, that their efforts to advance would be discouraged, that their daughters were not safe on the public roads, that lynchings were of frequent occurrence, and intimidation prevailed, politically and every other way. The family would decide to sell the home and leave for the North.

In three main streams ths migration took place. One stream was along the Atlantic seaboard to Washington, Philadelphia and Boston; the next a little farther west, to Cleveland and Detroit; the third up the Mississippi Valley to Chicago.

When they arrived in their new homes they found new ideas and a new struggle for existence. It was here that the welfare workers were required in order to help them adjust themselves to the new conditions. Fortunate were those who could find decent places to live and good jobs where they could work and be contented. At present every effort is being made to divert them from the congested cities to the smaller places where they may be away from the iron and steel mills and in a greater variety of occupations.

THE RETURN OF THE NATIVE BLACK FROM HIS NORTHERN ADVENTURES.

3-25-21
Hartford Courant Dealin

No Southerner who advised the Negroes to remain in Southern territory during the World War and to turn deaf ears to the cajolement of labor agent will be ready, now that thousands of these men are returning, to recall the time when their advice went unheeded. For while many of the Negroes blundred, not all of them followed an illusion. Labor was sorely needed in the Northern and Eastern industrial centers, no matter of what sort. Able-bodied men, whether white, black, yellow or red, were required to carry on. Northern manufactories which captured the cream of the war orders were glad to attract men by flattering salaries.

Flattering salaries were paid these black workers who left the South unceremoniously. It was entirely natural that they should leave. For many months, indeed for several years thousands of them prospered. Doubtless many of them were sobered by their not always cordial treatment by the Northern laborers, as in Chicago and in other centers. But that is neither here nor there. Nobody who has thought definitely about the severe economic struggle of the Negro up from chattel slavery will begrudge him one iota of the gains he got when wages for everybody were high. Nor can anyone wonder why thousands of Negroes, for other reasons than the mere getting of more money per diem, were constrained to answer the call to their race. Nearly any real estate agent will tell you that Negro rental property is proportionately the highest in the world. Negroes do not always get justice meted out to them. For generations past there have been certain groups of "nigger-haters" in the South, composed for the most part of those who were never slaveholders and whose descendants never owned slaves, who have never had a good word for the Negro; who would go out of their way to do the Negro a disservice. Nor does The News allude now to the outcropping of mob law in the South, a mad fever born of hate against any attempt to forget the color line.

The News alludes to that ancient dislike of the black man—a dislike which is rather glad to emphasize his weaknesses without recognition of his loyal and faithful qualities; a dislike which, not only refusing to give him fair play, will swindle him and bilk him of the meager earnings he has been able to command in the past.

Now that large numbers of the colored families have had enough of the North and are preparing to come to the land of their fathers, there should be a South-wide effort to do him justice in all ways that we can. Not because we missed the Negro when he left the South the agricultural bag to hold. Not simply for the reason that we should make him know that, after all, the South is better suited to him climatically, and that we are going to need him and his descendants forever.

What we need to do is to quit exploiting him and regard him as a struggling man in God's creation, a man who, although intellectually inferior to the white race, deserves plenty of room for growth and expansion and development in his own way.—Birmingham News, May 24th.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH